

Iron County Register.

E. D. AKE, : : : : EDITOR.

VOLUME XIII, NUMBER 34.

IRONTON, MO.,
THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1880.

The treasury department announces the existence of counterfeit \$100 bills on the following banks: National Revere bank, Boston; Pittsfield National bank, Pittsfield; Merchants' National bank, New Bedford; Second National bank, Wilkesbarre; Pittsburg National Bank of Commerce. The counterfeit notes on the banks mentioned are so admirably executed that they are liable to deceive even experts.

The House Committee on the Inter-Oceanic Canal framed last Saturday a resolution reaffirming the Monroe doctrine, which it will submit to Congress. The resolution is very strong and leaves nothing vague or uncertain. It recites the interests of the United States in all matters affecting America and claims for this country the right to have possession, direction, control, and government of any canal across the Isthmus.

Bill Chandler comes forward as the spokesman of Blaine, and says it is ridiculous to think of his chief as a second on the ticket with Grant. The plumed knight will have first place or nothing. He will not consent to give up his seat in the Senate to preside over that body, and the idea may as well be abandoned at once. It is evident that Blaine intends to force the fighting. He has no intention of becoming a tail to the Grant kite, and serves notice of the fact upon the Grant managers.

Sensors Carpenter and Angus Cameron have undertaken to emulate Don Cameron and Conkling, and propose to see that Wisconsin sends a Grant delegation to the Chicago Convention. A short time ago it was reasonably certain that the delegation would be for Blaine, but the two Senators seem to have convinced the postmasters that this will not do. As a consequence there have lately been some remarkable changes of opinion, and it begins to look as if Wisconsin would follow the examples of Pennsylvania and New York and instruct for the "old man." This will be another evidence to the Blaine people that the third term movement is rapidly declining.

The war between the Russian government and the Nihilists continues as brisk as ever. Modelsky, the man who attempted to kill Gen. Melnikoff, the head of the executive committee of safety, was tried and found guilty one day and hanged the next. This is quick work. The newspapers that styled the committee over which Melnikoff presides "a vigilance committee" evidently did not exaggerate. On the other hand, the Nihilists are equally determined. Modelsky did not seem at all discouraged at the fate awaiting him, and declared that his work will be carried out by some other Nihilist; and that if this second assassin fails a third will be ready to step forward and shoot Melnikoff.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says the position of Samuel J. Tilden in the politics of the United States is one of singular power and unique responsibility. It is probably in his power to give the next presidency to the Democratic party. It is not absolutely certain that it is in his power to give the next presidency to Samuel J. Tilden, and in making these two statements we mean precisely what we say. The strength of Mr. Tilden as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the presidency is plain and undeniable. This strength does not rest merely upon the fact that Mr. Tilden is a man of large wealth, able to defray the expenses of the entire campaign. It rests chiefly upon the sense of justice in the American people.

Arkansas is being rent in twain on the great question whether the name of that State should be pronounced Arkansas or Arkansaw. The natives prefer the latter orthography, while the Missourians and Kansans say Arkansas. Kansas and Arkansas are really both of the same name. It so happened that the latter was first discovered and settled by the French, who neglected, as in Tensas and similar words, to sound the final "s." The State of Kansas, was settled wholly by Anglo-Saxons, who insisted on sounding and pronouncing every letter. This explains the difference which has grown up in the pronunciation of the word Arkansas. Arkansaw is certainly the older pronunciation, and if there is any merit in age, is the one that should be continued.

Probably the first Democratic convention for the election of delegates to the Cincinnati convention will be held in the strong Republican State of Iowa. The early date fixed for this created some surprise on the part of the New York World, which proceeded to investigate the question. It declares that the president of the Iowa State committee is a strong Tilden man and that Tilden hopes to get control of the delegates from Iowa and other strong Re-

publican States like Nebraska, Kansas, etc., by electing them before the presidential canvass is very warm. These delegates, the World remarks, cast just as many votes as if they represented strong Democratic States like Georgia, Missouri and Indiana. And we would add that since they propose (according to the World's belief) voting for the man whom most of the Democratic States are in favor of, it doesn't hurt our feelings nor injure the Democratic party. It would be throwing away our best card to run any other man than Samuel J. Tilden. If we refuse to nominate him, we in a manner declare there was no Fraud in 1877.

The Russian police captured a Nihilist printing press the other day, and at the same time, a number of Nihilist documents. Among these was the programme of the Nihilist executive committee, which shows exactly what the Russian revolutionists are aiming at. The programme commences with the declaration that the Russians are tyrannically oppressed and that they will be free by revolution. The Nihilists propose to overthrow the government by force and to transfer the reins of power to an assembly of organization, elected by all the Russians, without distinction of class or property. Their general policy is declared to be: Popular representation; local self-government, the transfer of the factories to the workmen; liberty of conscience, of speech, of the press, of public meetings, associations and electoral agitation, universal suffrage and the replacement of the standing army by a territorial army. With the exception of the plank proposing to hand over the factories to the laborers employed in them, which smacks of Socialism, this is good democratic doctrine.

There were high jinks in Samoa on December 27. All the chiefs, nearly 4,000 warriors, the foreign residents, two German naval captains, the German Consul-General, and the American Consul assembled for a grand Tambalo, or council. The chiefs wore gorgeous in headresses of red feathers; the warriors were grim by reason of profuse paint. After a season of musketry firing, a review, and a dance by the head chiefs and an Itufafine girl, presents were given to the officials, the American Consul receiving, among other things, two pigs and ten coconuts. Then the council got down to business, and adopted a brief constitution or form of government. His majesty Malietoa Talaron was elected King for life; Malietoa Lanepete, the monarch in Steinberger's day, was chosen regent "to do the King's work;" the Danish flag, plus a white star in the corner, was adopted as the flag of Samoa; a plan for a representative parliament and for local administration was approved; the King was intrusted with a veto power in certain cases; and it was agreed that all claims of foreigners should be adjudicated by the Government and the foreign Consuls. Then the council broke up, and the two German men-of-war gave the King a salute of twenty-one guns.

The New York Sun is engaged in showing up the Irish landlords, the number of acres held by each of them and the manner in which they became possessed of their property. Of the twenty or thirty great Irish landlords, scarcely one is of pure Irish descent, most of them coming over from England or Scotland either in Elizabeth's, Cromwell's or William III's time. The Farnhams, possessors of 50,000 acres in Ireland, became rich from large preferments from the Protestant church; the Seymours were presented with their estates by Cromwell, the land being confiscated property of Irish chieftains; the Kings received the rich lands of the confiscated Abbey of Boyle; the first Annesley came over as trustee for the estates of certain orphans; several of which estates he became possessed of and so settled on the lands; the Caughlins were originally distributors of certain escheated lands, and managed somehow to have a good deal of this land stick to them; the Coninghams, by wisely changing from William III to James II and back again to William, managed always to be on the winning side and to secure a handsome estate; while the Fitzmaurices secured the property of a large number of disinherited Irish chieftains. These families, nearly all absentees, own nearly five hundred thousand acres in Ireland.

The Isthmus Canal.

Mr. Hayes sent a message to the Senate last Monday in reference to the proposed canal across the Isthmus of Darien, now in contemplation by certain European capitalists and engineers. Mr. Hayes's feelings are given in the following excerpt, and they are those of every citizen of the United States: "The capital invested by corporations or citizens of other countries in such an enterprise must, in a great degree, look for protection to one or more of the great powers of the world. No European power can intervene for such protection without adopting measures on this continent which the United States would deem wholly inadmissible. If the protection of the United States is relied upon the United States must exercise such control as will enable this country to protect its

national interests and maintain the rights of those whose private capital is embarked in the work. An Inter-oceanic canal across the American isthmus will essentially change the geographical relations between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States, and between the United States and the rest of the world. It will be the great ocean thoroughfare between our Atlantic and our Pacific shores, and virtually a part of the coast line of the United States. Our merely commercial interest in it is greater than that of all other countries, while its relations to our power and prosperity as a nation, to our means of defense, our unity, peace and safety are matters of paramount consideration to the people of the United States. No other great power would, under similar circumstances, fail to assert a rightful control over a work so closely and vitally affecting its interest and welfare.

Mr. Tilden's Position.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]
The Hon. James P. Barr, who is manager of the Tilden boom in Western Pennsylvania, and proprietor of the Pittsburgh Post, went to New York last week. While there he had a conference with Mr. Tilden, who avowed himself a candidate. Mr. Barr says: "I cannot say when Mr. Tilden will speak for himself, but the impression is very strong that he will make the announcement to the New York state convention. It is time that he should declare just where he stands. Those who are nearest to him say that he is one who never speaks too early. The danger is that he may speak too late."

"Does Mr. Tilden feel that the party owes him vindication?"
"Not in the sense, I think, that he is determined to force himself into the nomination at all hazards. I think that when the time of election comes, if he should find himself without a clear two-thirds of the convention, and the situation was such that it seemed expedient to choose some one else, he would cheerfully unite in that movement for the general good."

"In that event upon whom do you think the choice of Mr. Tilden's friends would rest?"

"The contingency has really never been seriously contemplated, for the reason that it is not apprehended the necessity of a second choice will arise. Should it do so, doubtless a dark horse would be brought to the front. Of those now canvassed none would be available. Thurman does not suit a great many. Bayard is out of the fight, and Seymour cannot be induced to enter it, and that wipes the slate off. Then there are English and Randall and others who might have a chance. But it is said that Tilden cannot carry New York. If he cannot I would like to have some one show me who can without his influence. In relation to that difficulty I had some conversation with Senator Kernan. He did not impress me as a warm Tilden man. I think he believes Seymour can be induced to run. He could carry New York and he has large influence in other states. But from my knowledge of his character, and taking into consideration all the letters that he has written, I don't believe he can be brought into the canvass."

"It is thought that John Kelly can be conciliated?"

"No Kelly cannot be conciliated. Senator Kernan thinks we do not understand New York politics out here, and he says he does. He says the element to be conciliated is that composed of 400,000 voters outside of the city. With that made right, the senator said, the city would be right. Just how they propose to make it right I don't know; but they certainly believe they will be able to do so. It is understood in New York, as it should be everywhere, that Mr. Tilden will make no surrender, but will not, as I said before, force himself upon the party, against its best interests. He will make his announcement I trust very soon, and the New York convention, which will probably instruct for him, will offer him an excellent opportunity."

Mr. Barr thinks Senator Wallace will fail in his efforts to secure an anti-Tilden delegation from Pennsylvania to the Cincinnati convention.

The California Trouble.

A wide field is afforded for the operations of Demagogues by the senseless and often criminal agitations in which the sturdy laboring man is arrayed in hostility to the capitalist. The truth is, as is evident to every intelligent and reasoning man, that capital and labor are mutually dependent the one upon the other; the former is unavailing without the latter, and labor to be effective and productive of the best results must have the assistance of capital. This truth is axiomatic, and must have penetrated even the dull recesses of the brain of Dennis Kearney, but the truth is precisely what your blatant demagogue is afraid of and what he most earnestly seeks to obscure from the vision of his followers. Where labor is exorbitantly high capital will not seek investment, but will naturally seek other and more profitable fields; and where capital is unreasonably exacting labor will not go or long remain. The great trouble and principal cause of disturbance in California at the

present time is that there is more labor than can be profitably employed. California has an immense amount of capital, but much of this is employed in mining operations beyond the limits of the State, in Arizona, Nevada, Idaho, Montana and Utah, and as the lands of the State are held, speculatively, in large bodies, the sum invested in them is necessarily withheld from other uses. Then, too, since the opening up of railroad communication across the continent, every train has conveyed its hundreds to that State, and "great expectations" have filled the minds of the eager thousands who have sought homes and fortunes in the land of gold. Most of the fortune hunters have pushed on to San Francisco, and the result is that that city contains about one-fourth the population of the entire State. This circumstance alone is sufficient to create disquietude, and when it is observed that vicious demagogues have sought and are still seeking to gain political preferment by pandering to the lowest and wildest passions of the unemployed, it is not strange that affairs present an aspect somewhat threatening. But there seems to be just enough method about the madness of Kearney to save himself and his followers from the destruction which would inevitably follow any high-handed acts of violence, and hence we do not anticipate any outbreak that cannot readily be suppressed. The protection of property is demanded alike by capital and labor, and both the rich and poor are interested in the maintenance of order and the enforcement of the laws. A disregard of property rights will always be speedily followed by a violation of personal rights, and the overthrow of personal liberty.—New Orleans Democrat.

Sheriff's Sale Under Deed of Trust.

WHEREAS, A. J. Puls, by his certain deed of trust, dated the 1st day of December, 1871, and recorded in Book "M," on pages 442 to 444, of the records of the recorder's office of Iron county, Missouri, conveyed to Charles Von Roden, in trust, the following described real estate, situated in Pilot Knob, Iron county, Missouri, to wit:

Lots numbered eleven (11) and twelve (12), in block numbered twenty-seven (27), as are represented on the plat of said lots recorded in the office of the circuit clerk for the county of Iron, State aforesaid:

Which said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of a certain promissory note therein described; and, whereas, said note has long since become due and default has been made in the payment thereof; and, whereas, the said Charles Von Roden refuses to serve as such trustee; and, whereas, by the provisions of said deed, it is provided that in such case the then acting sheriff of Iron county shall act as such trustee;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that, at the request of the holder of said note, and by virtue and authority in me vested by said deed of trust, I will, on

Saturday, the 31st day of April, 1880,

at the east front door of the courthouse, in the city of Ironton, in the county of Iron, State of Missouri, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell, at public vendue, the above described real estate, to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy said note and the cost of executing this trust.

JAMES BUFORD,
Sheriff and Trustee.

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